Supplemental Material

Figure legends

Supplementary Figure 1: PBDEs are not cytotoxic to hNPCs. After 1 week of exposure towards PBDEs in proliferation medium, spheres were plated onto a PDL/laminin matrix under mitogen withdrawal in further presence of PBDEs. Cytotoxicity of PBDEs were measured by the Alamar Blue Assay (A) or lactate dehydrogenase release (B). All data are mean \pm SEM of three independent experiments (5 spheres/experiment). p-value ≤ 0.05 .

Supplementary Figure 2: PBDEs have no effect on hNPC proliferation. Neurospheres were cultured in proliferation medium in presence or absence of PBDEs. Proliferation was quantified by assessment of sphere diameter over time. Growth was determined as difference between the diameters after 0 and 14 days and shown as % of control. All data are mean \pm SEM of three independent experiments (6 spheres/experiment). p-value \leq 0.05.

Supplementary Figure 3: PBDEs do not affect cell number in the migration area of hNPCs. Cell nuclei were stained with Hoechst and number of cells per image was determined. All data are mean \pm SEM of six independent experiments (5 spheres/experiment). p-value \leq 0.05.

Supplementary Figure 4: ¹⁴C-BDE-47 accumulates in hNPCs. After mitogen withdrawal neurospheres were allowed to attach to culture dish for 4h, afterwards cells were exposed to 1 μM ¹⁴C-BDE-47 for 7 days and half of the media was changed every 2 days. ¹⁴C-BDE-47 concentrations were determined by liquid scintillation counting in residual medium and cell

lysates. Intracellular 14 C-BDE-47 concentrations were calculated after background subtraction (same treatment without spheres) by a standard concentration curve and normalized to sphere volumes. Percent non-specific binding to the culture dish was determined by subtracting intracellular and media 14 C-BDE-47 from total 14 C-BDE-47 added to the cultures. All data are mean \pm min/max of two independent experiments.











